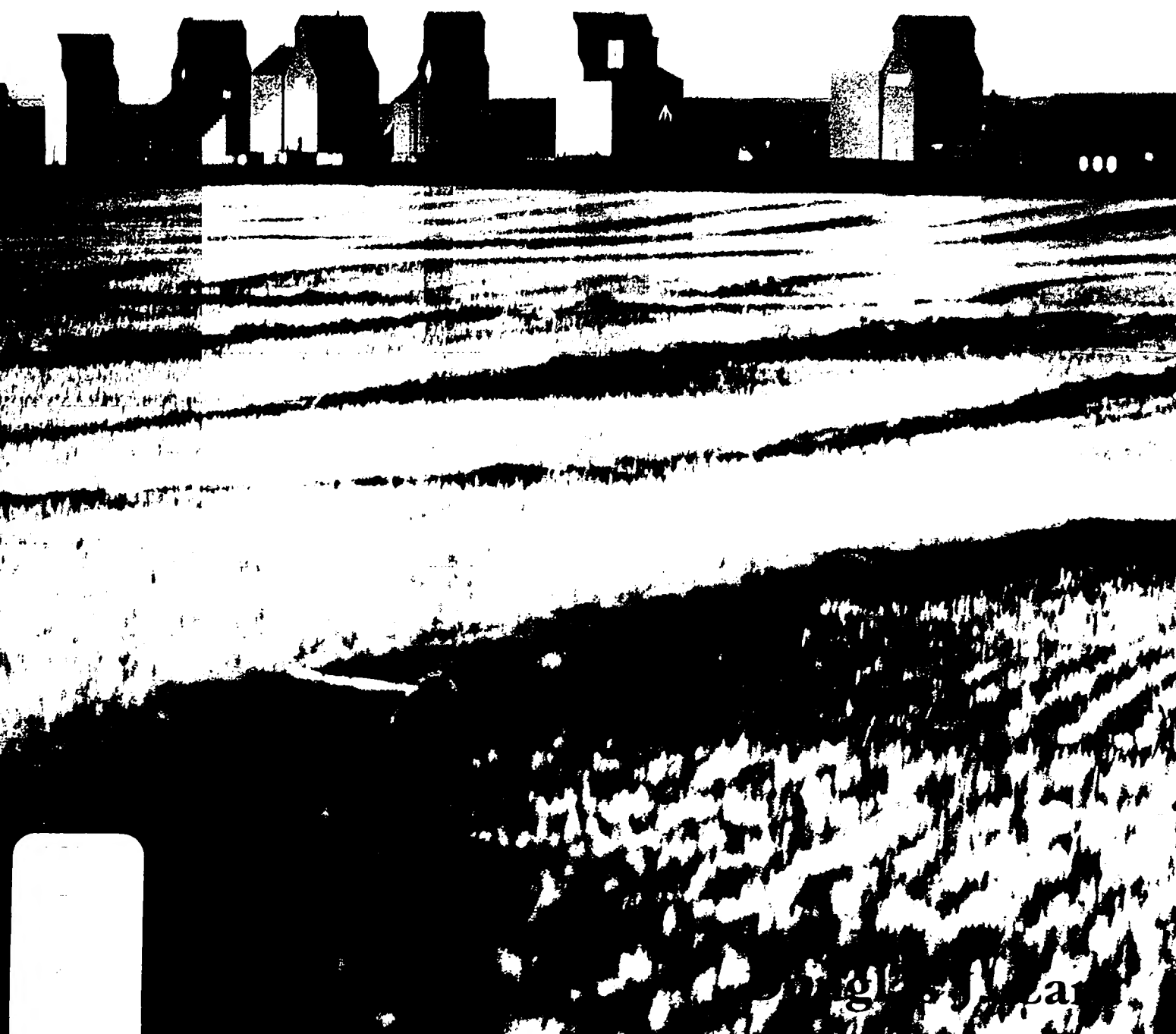


LETHBRIDGE SEED FAIRS

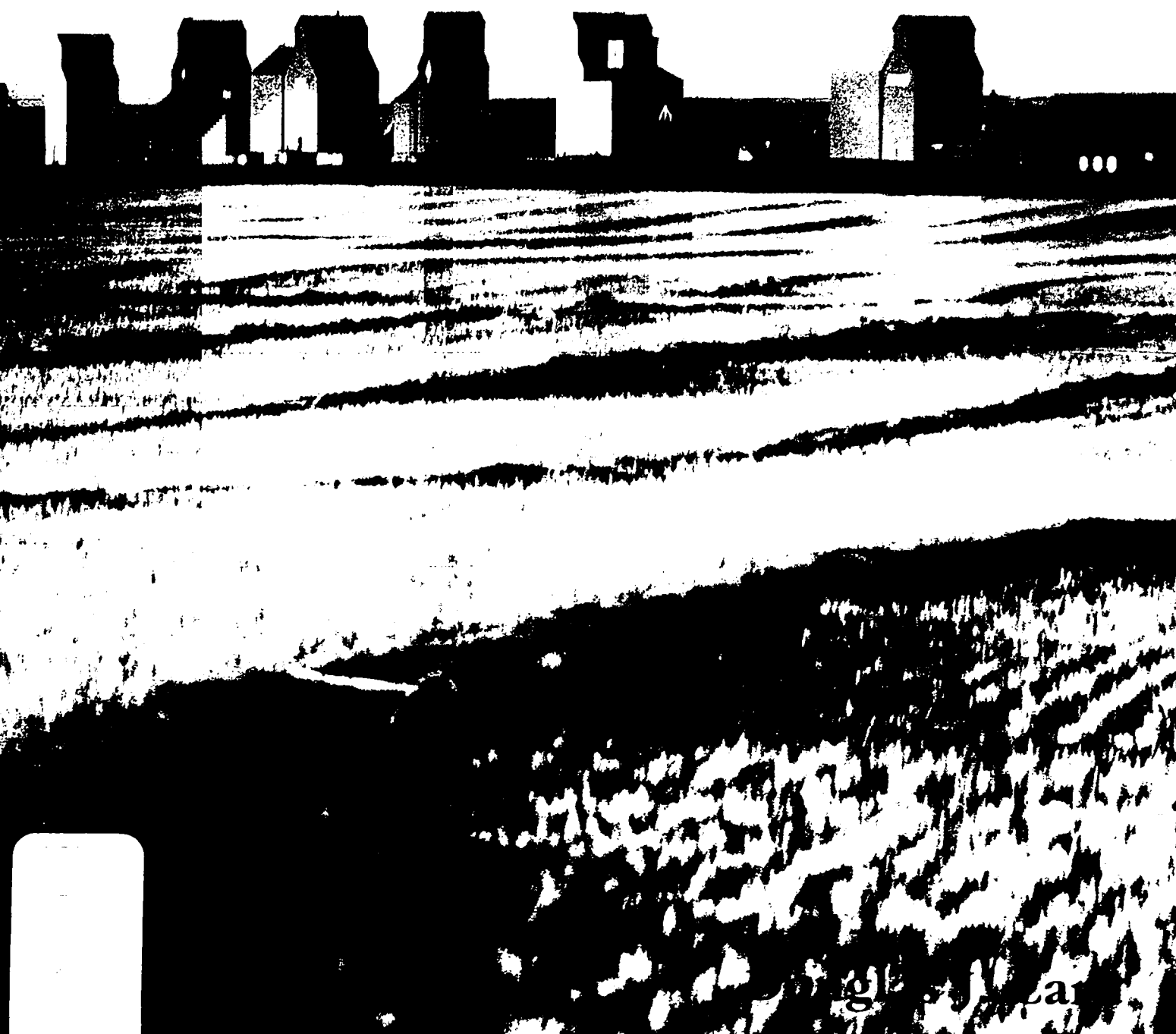
1896 - 1988



Englishman

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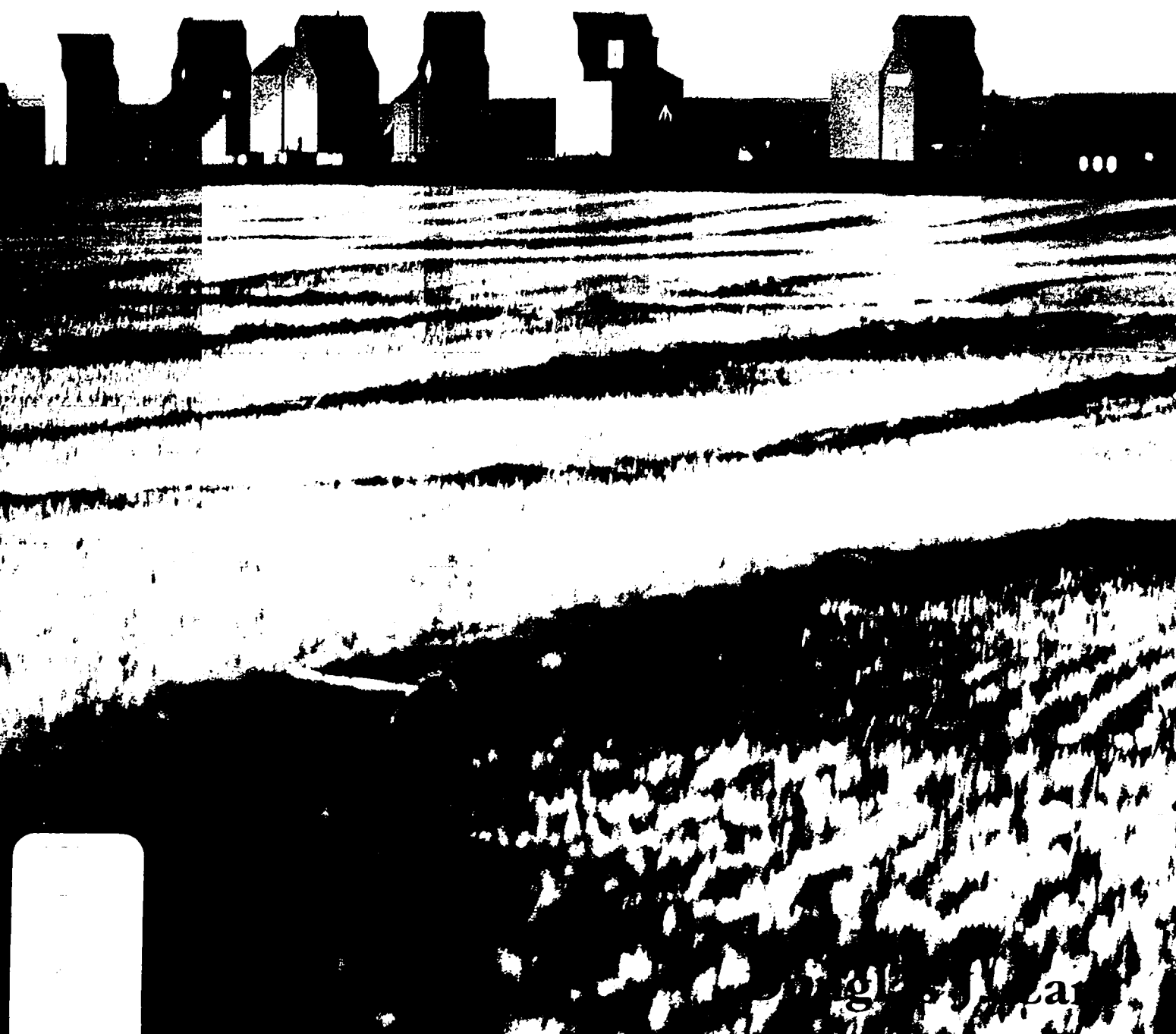
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Angela Jar

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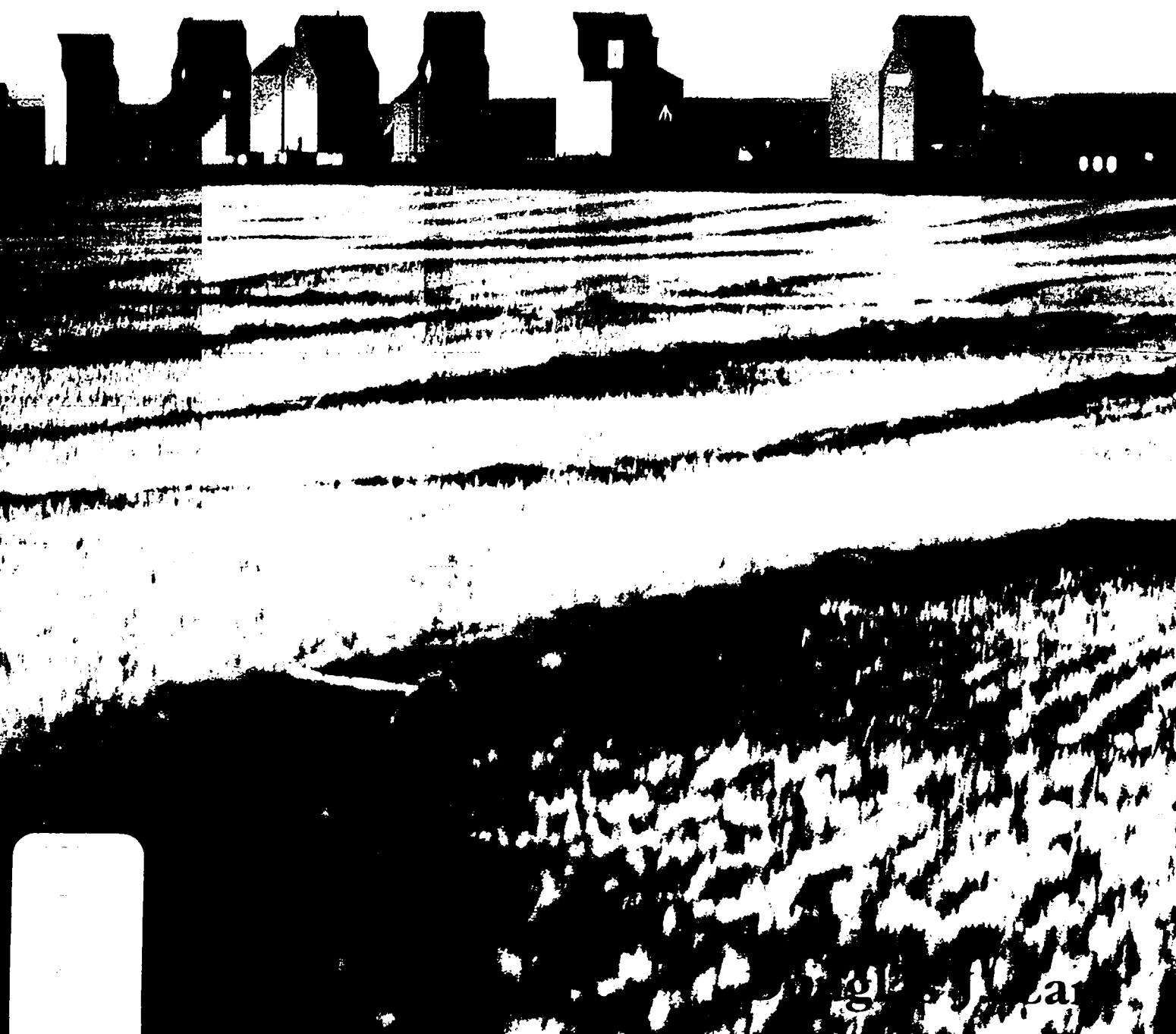
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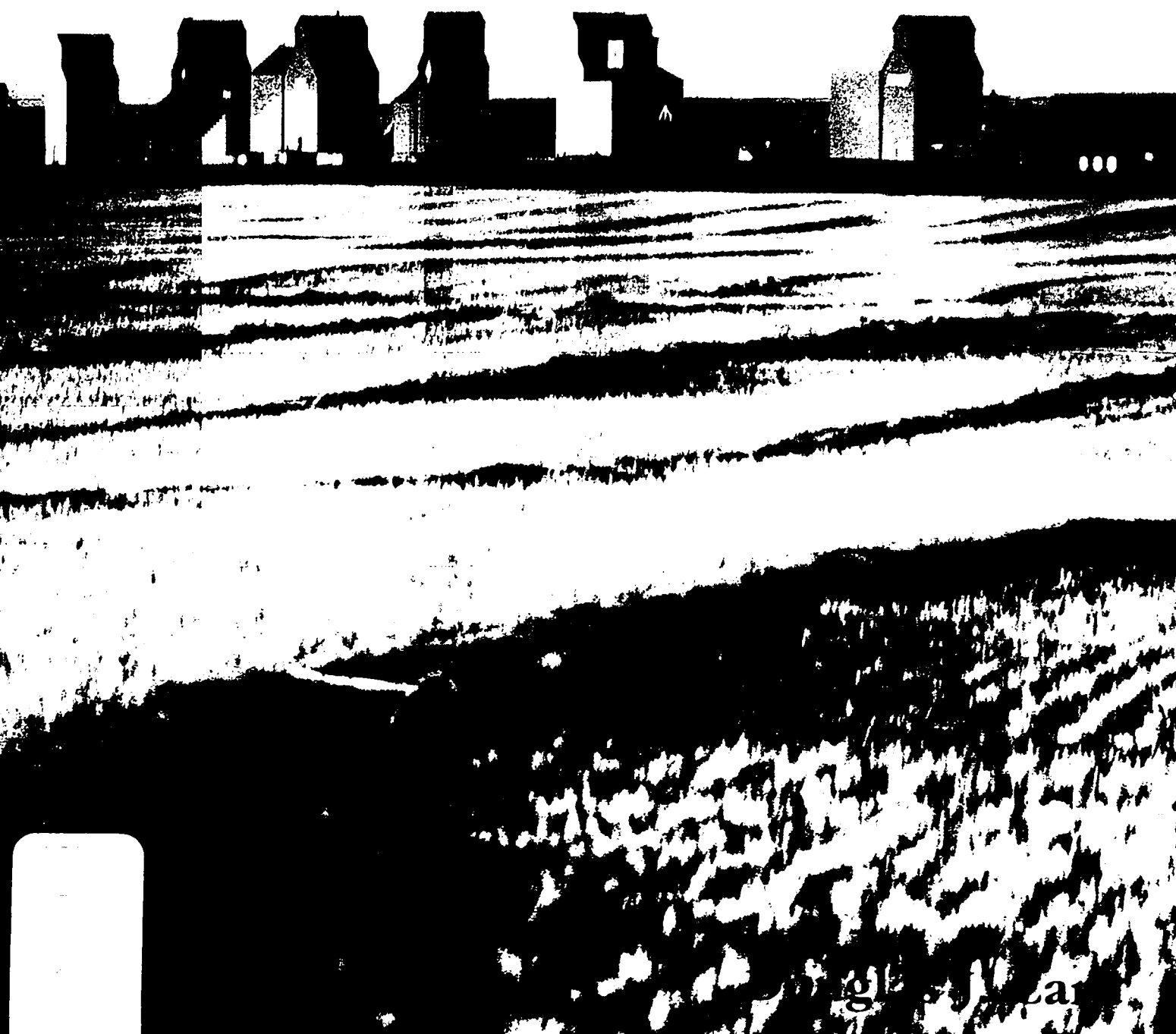
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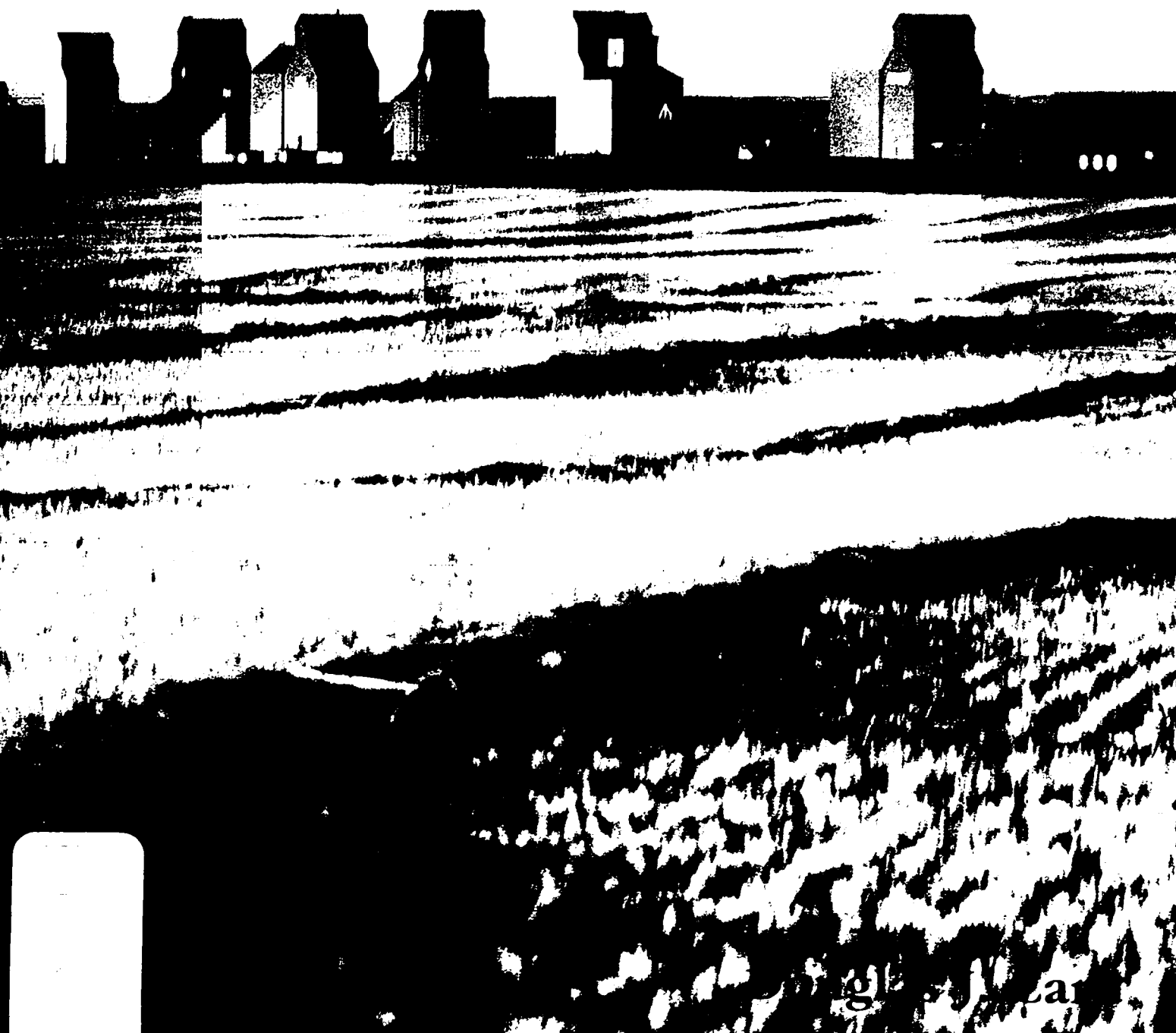
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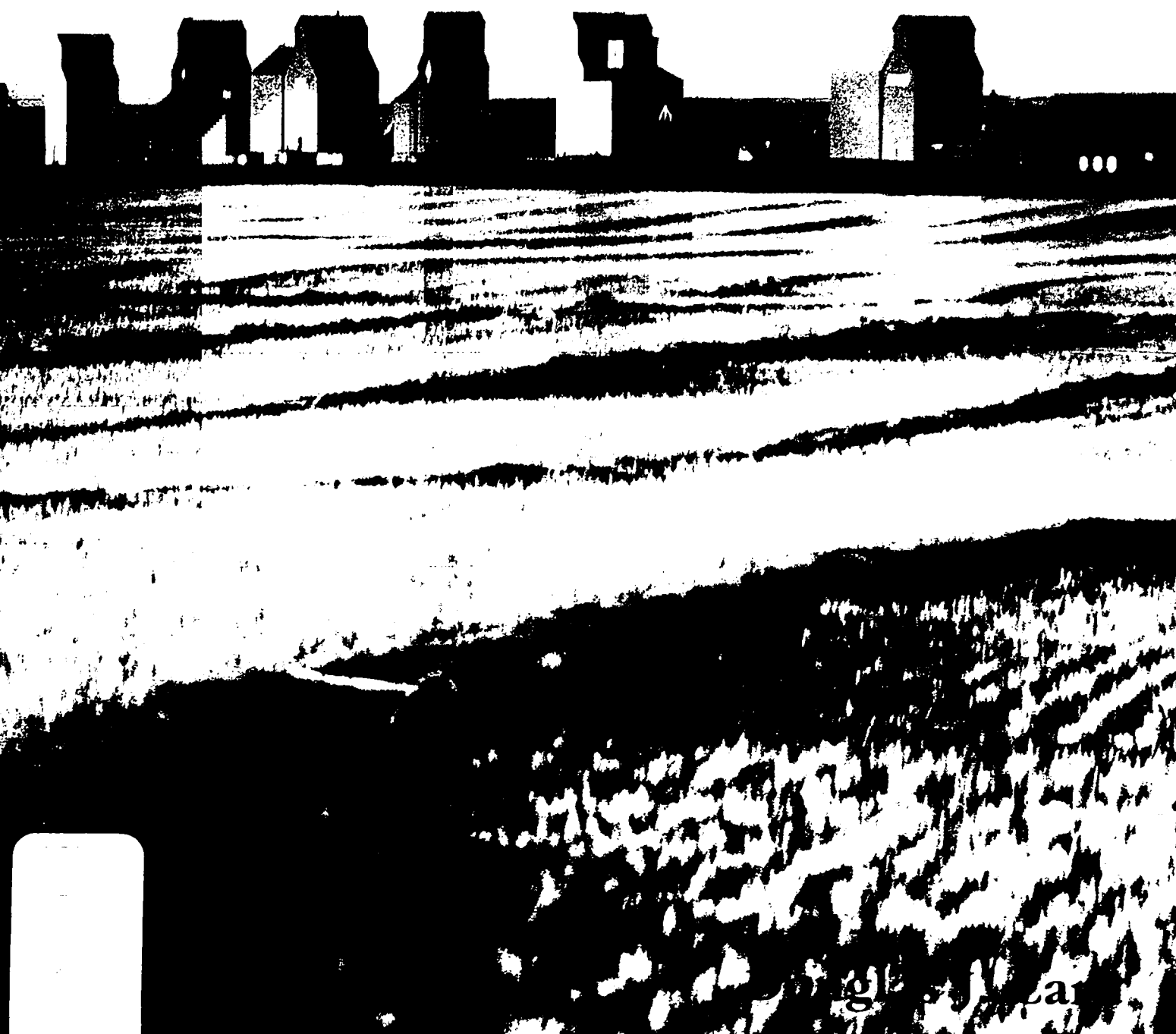
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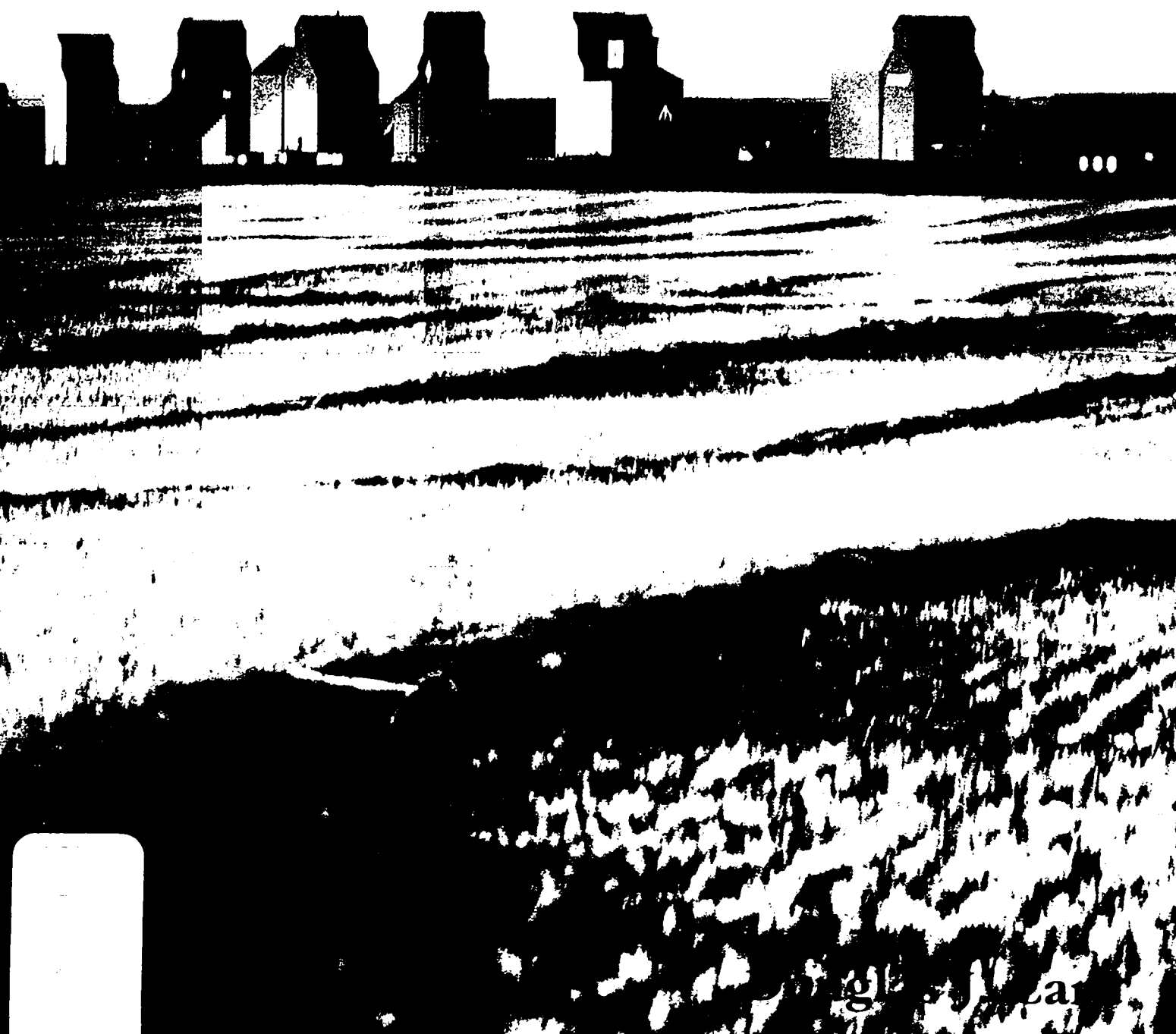
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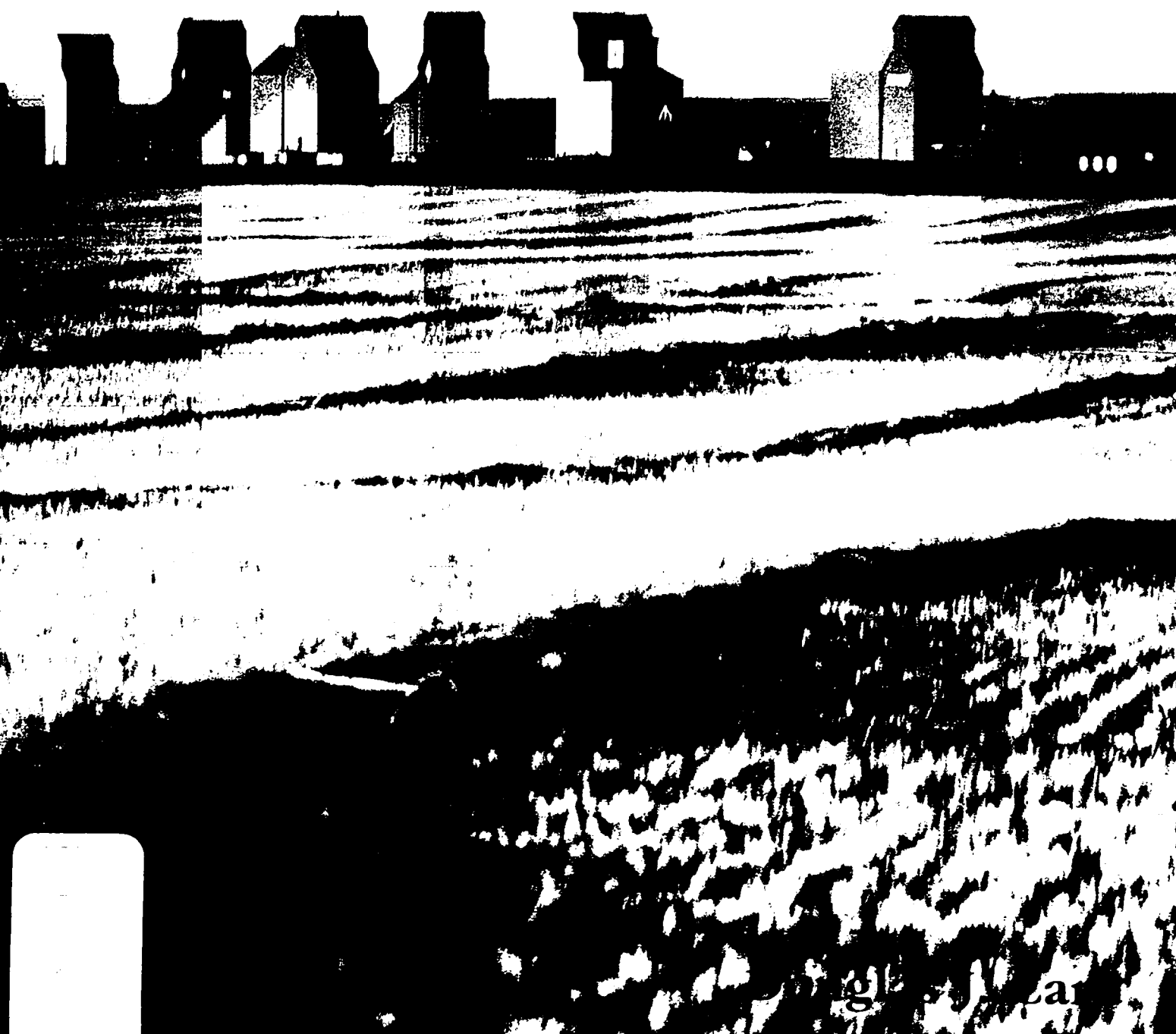
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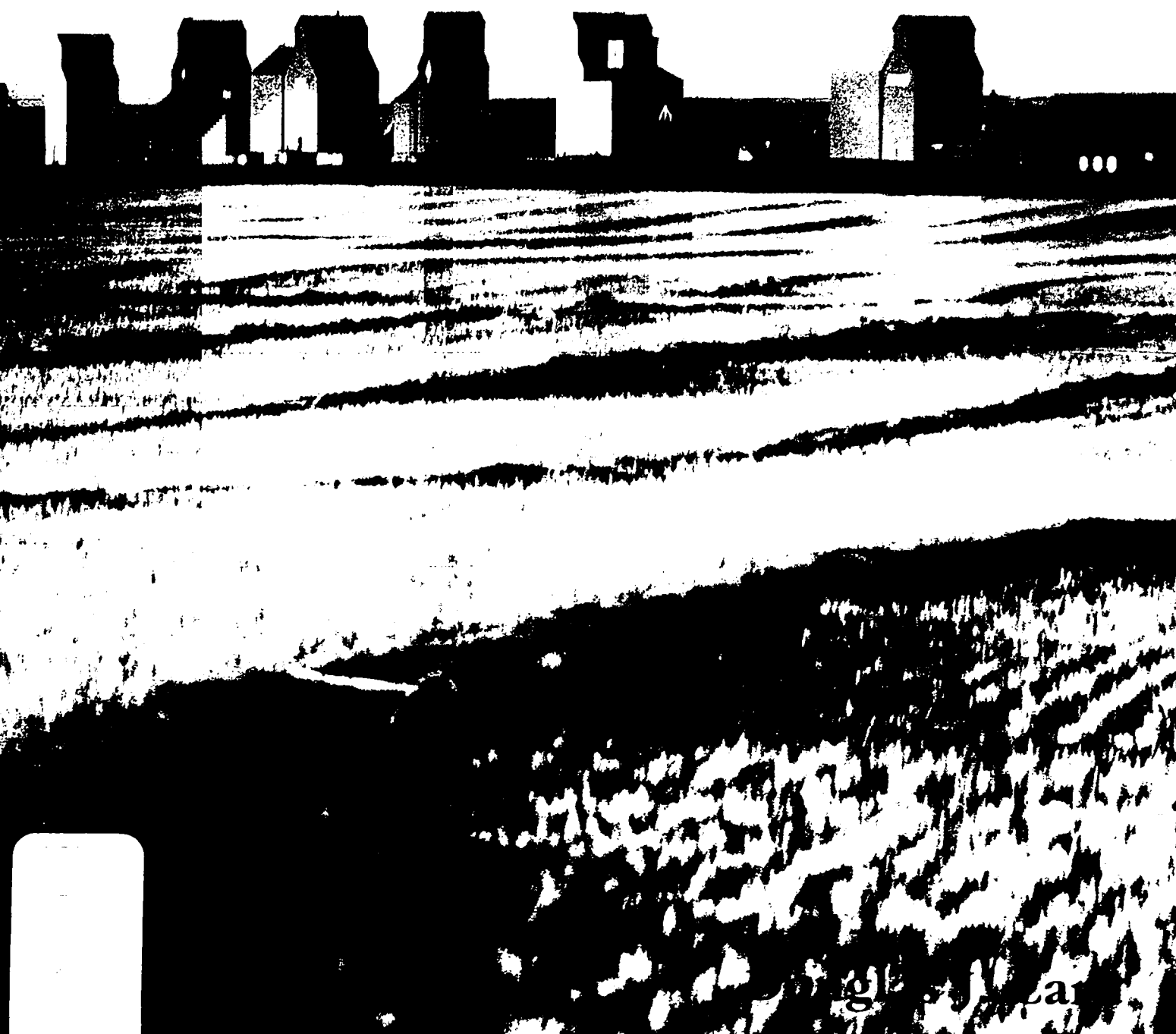
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Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt and Elliott Torrance Galt built 355 miles of narrow gauge railway and 150 miles of irrigation canals throughout southern Alberta and developed coal mines with a daily capacity of 2,000 tons. In all, the Galts formed eight companies in connection with their southern Alberta enterprises. It would have been easy to secure legislation to extend the life of any one of them but shareholders would not take on additional responsibilities.

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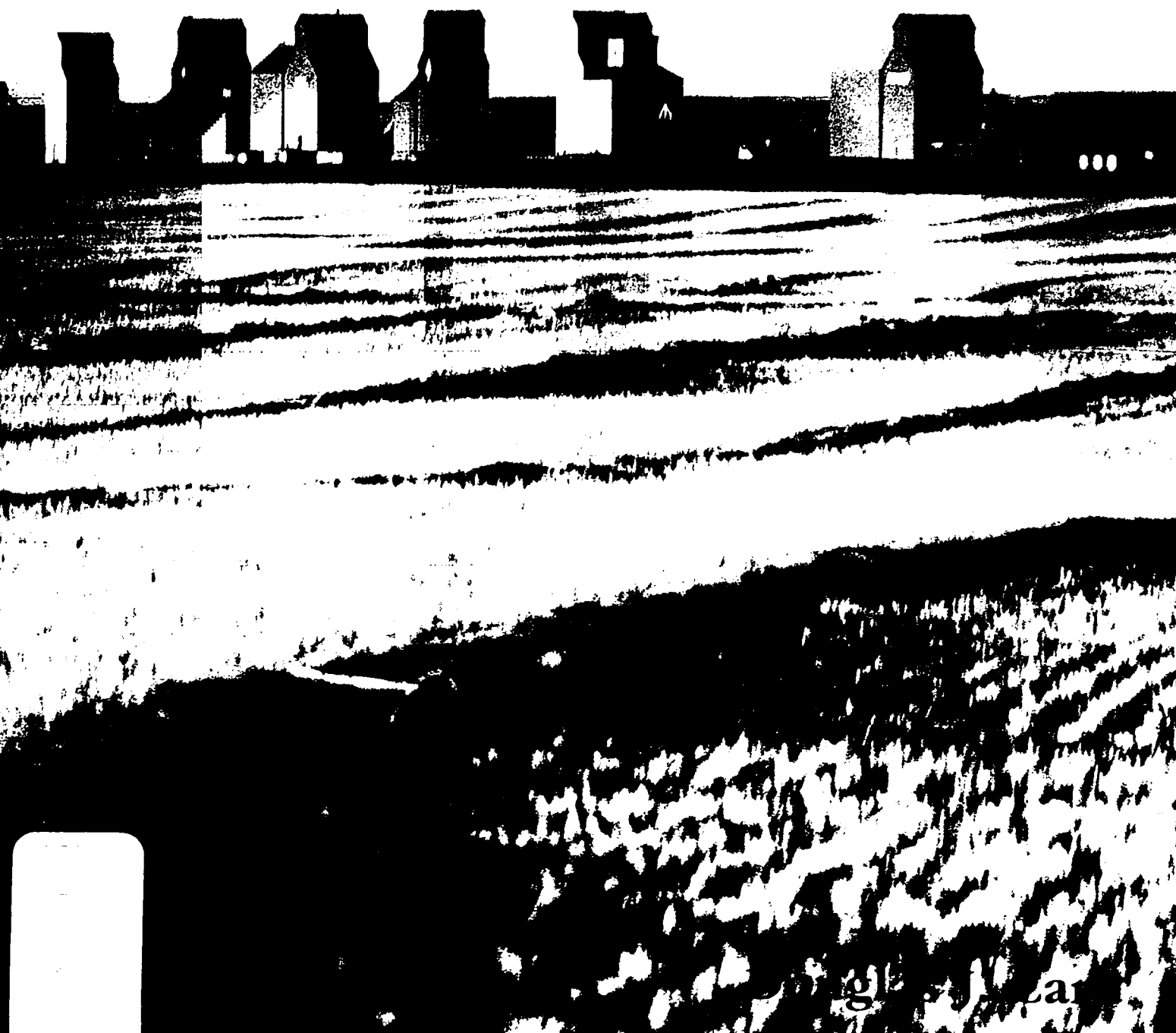
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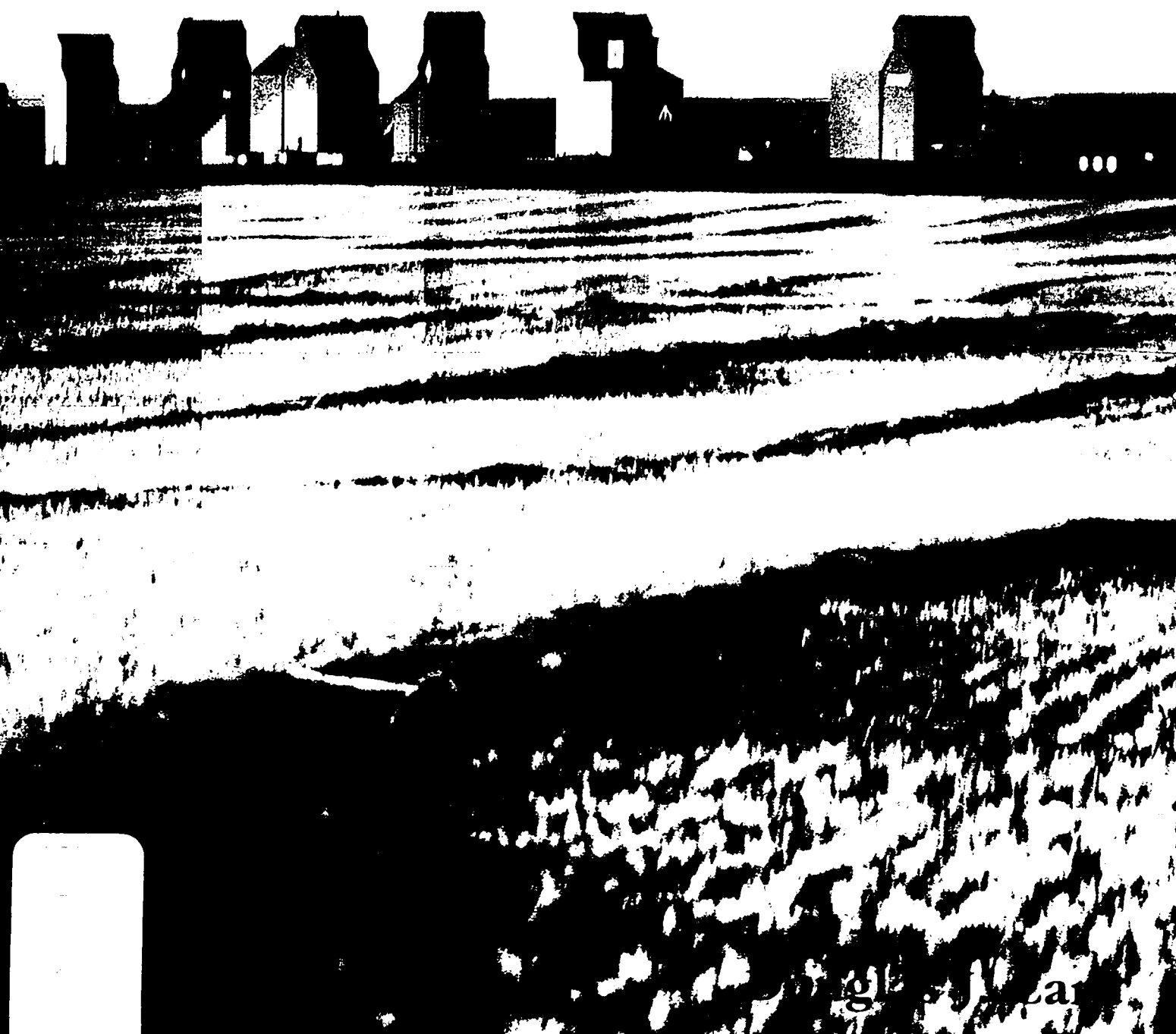
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Experimental Farms in the Prairie Provinces

The first experimental farm in western Canada was Hayfield Farm, which was organized by Lord Selkirk at the Red River Colony in 1817. (Selkirk died at Pau, France, in 1820, and dictated during his last days his plans for Hayfield Farm.) The Hudson's Bay Company organized two experimental farms when it took over responsibility of the Red River colony upon Selkirk's death. The first, under the direction of Chief Factor James McMillan, was organized in 1830 but failed in 1836. The second was headed by Captain George Marcus Cary and was organized in 1838. It, too, failed within a few years. The Red River experimental farms all tended to hire large staffs, to erect elaborate buildings, and to import highly bred livestock. Personnel did not, or could not, come to grips with problems of crop adaptation and cultural techniques. And, of course, nothing could be done about the isolation and lack of markets, which were the basic problems.

The Canadian Pacific Railway set up experi-

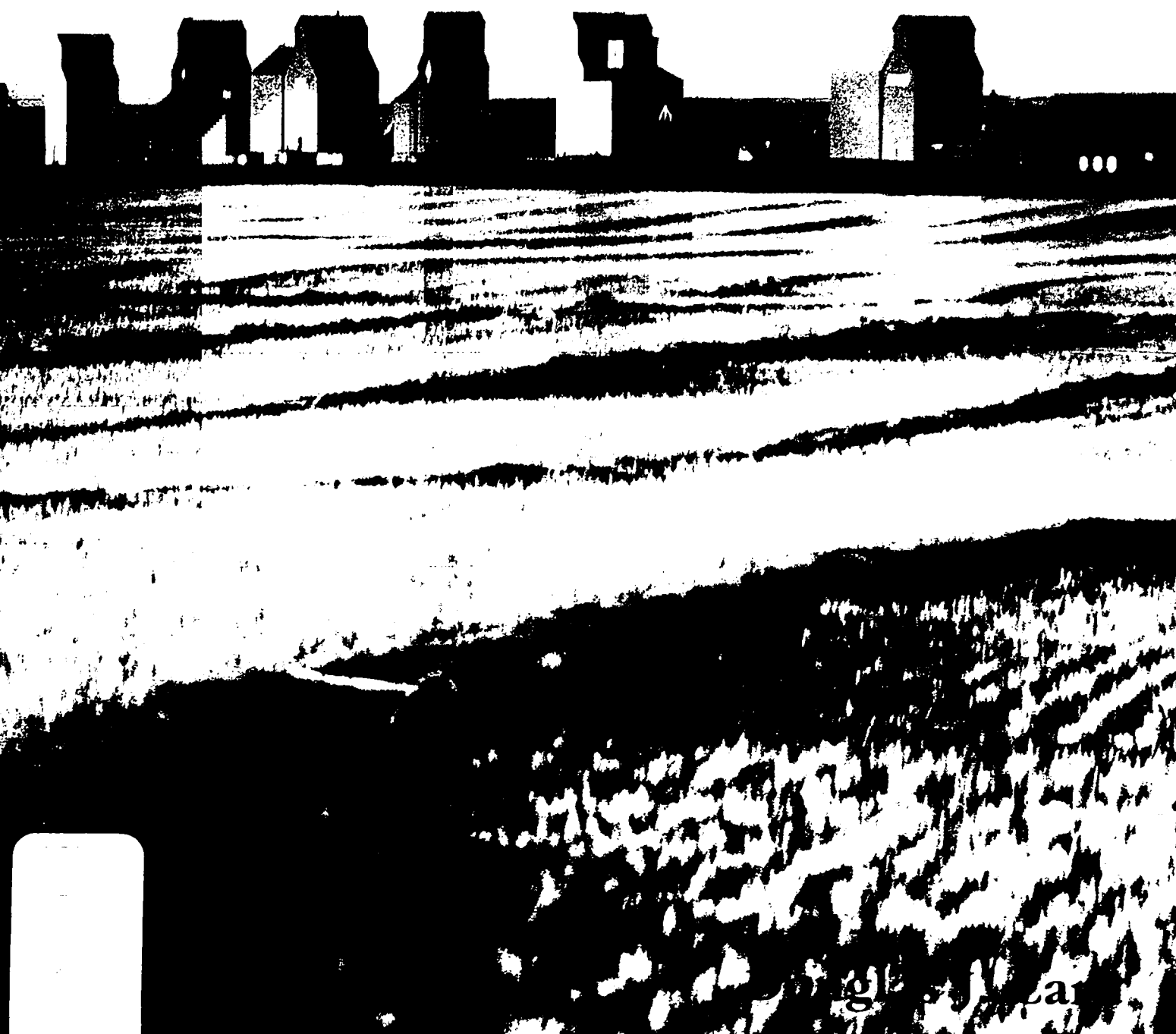
mental and demonstration farms throughout western Canada, starting around 1883.

The government of Canada opened the Brandon and Indian Head Experimental Farms in 1888 and established Experimental Stations at Lethbridge (1906), Lacombe (1907), Fort Vermilion (1908), Rosthern (1909), Scott (1910), Morden (1914), Beaverlodge (1914), Swift Current (1920), Manyberries (1926), Regina (1931), Saskatoon (1931), and Melfort (1935). At one time a large number of Illustration Stations, some later called Dominion Experimental Substations, were affiliated with the Experimental Stations. The modern trend is to centralize activities in a few large units called Research Stations.

The North-West Territorial government established an irrigated experimental farm near Calgary in 1898 but discontinued it in 1903. The Canadian North-West Irrigation Company established a Model Farm near Lethbridge in 1901; it operated as such until 1906. The Province of Alberta established a Provincial Horticultural Station, now the Alberta Horticultural Research Centre, at Brooks in 1935.

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